



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, November 29, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following sanitary report for the week ended November 25, 1899:

Eleven cases of yellow fever and 8 deaths were reported during the week. This shows a slight increase in the number of cases and a decided increase in the number of deaths as compared with the week previous. There were but 7 cases of yellow fever under treatment on the 25th instant. The weather has been warm and oppressive during this period, which may, to a certain extent, account for the increase above mentioned. * * *

The passengers from the Spanish steamer *Buenos Aires*, quarantined at Mariel, will be released on the 30th instant. Up to the present no cases of smallpox or other disease have occurred amongst them. The condition of the station at Mariel is excellent, and the passengers seem to be perfectly satisfied, no complaints having been received from them except on one or two occasions with regard to the food supplied to them by the Spanish trans-Atlantic line.

The work of the barge *Protector* during the week has been as follows: Eight vessels inspected and cleared, 1 vessel disinfected, 165 pieces disinfected, viz, 81 trunks, 60 valises, 24 parcels.

Appended is the usual mortality table for the week ended November 25, 1899.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Mortality table for Havana for week ended November 25, 1899.

Diseases—	Deaths.
Tuberculosis.....	13
Enteritis.....	11
Malaria.....	2
Pneumonia.....	2
Yellow fever.....	8
Enteric fever.....	1
Pernicious fever.....	2
Dysentery.....	1
Total deaths from all causes.....	130

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Report of baggage disinfected by the barge Protector for week ended November 25, 1899.

Date.	Trunks.	Valises.	Parcels.	Total.	From—	Steamship.	Destination.	Remarks.
November 20	16	8	5	29	Havana ...	Mascotte	Key West and Tampa, Fla.	U.S. transport.
November 21	3	.....	2	5	.....do.....	Miami	Key West and Miami, Fla.
November 22	38	20	4	62	.....do.....	Olivette	Key West and Tampa, Fla.
Do	10	12	5	27	.....do.....	Aransas	New Orleans, La.
November 23	2	.....	1	3	.....do.....	Burnside	New York, N. Y...
November 24	3	5	2	10	.....do.....	Widdrington..	Mobile, Ala.
November 25	9	15	5	29	.....do.....	Olivette	Key West and Tampa, Fla.
Total.....	81	60	24	165				

I certify that the above report is correct.

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.